NEW-ENGLAND CHRONICLE: OR, THE ESSEX GAZETTE.

VOL. VIII. NUMB. 377.

From THURSDAY, *October* 12, to THURSDAY, *October* 19, 1775.

CAMBRIDGE: Printed by SAMUEL and EBENEZER HALL, at their Office in Stoughton-Hall, HARVARD-COLLEGE.

BY the present War, into which the American Colonies have been driven, to save themselves from Oppression and Despotism, HARVARD COLLEGE, in CAMBRIDGE, has been several Months in an interrupted and dispersed State, so that the annual COMMENCEMENT could not be held, nor Degrees given, at the usual Season: But, by the good Providence of GOD, that Society, which, from [illegible] a Blessing to the Town of *Concord*. And the Candidates for their respective Degrees the present Year, have had Academical Honors conferred upon them, by a general Diploma,---a Copy of which follows.

Sigillum Commune.

Senatus Academiæ *Cantabrigiensis* in *Novanglia*,

Omnibus in quos Ad Fidelibus ad quos Literæ præsentes pervenerint, *Salutem*.

Scitis quod Nos (consentientibus honorandis admodum ac reverendis Academiæ nostræ Inspectoribus) pari præsentes admittimus Dominos.

Thomam Adams	Thomam-Fitch Oliver
Johannem Amedon	Ebenezer Osgood
Georgium Athern	Jacobum Otis
Rufum Babcock	Nathanael Paine
Thomam Battle	Nathanael Peirce
Daniel Bigelow	Johannem Poor
Samuel Dogget	Jesse Putnam
Simeon Dunbar	Edvardum-Hutchinson Robbins
Jonathan Eames	Daniel Shute
Johannem Bamsion	Gulielmum Smith
Abiram Hall	Johannem-Jones Spooner
Benjamin Hayward	Thomam Thatcher
Perum Hobart	Gulielmum Weeks
Pratum Litchfield	Thomam Whiting
Nathanael Macclintock	Samuel Whitman
Idiam Mann	Levi Willard,

Antediluæ Academiæ Alumnos, at *Gradum primum in Artibus* ea Dominum

Ebenezer Huntington, admissum ad Baccalaureatum Collegii [illegible] admittimus.

Clementem Marsh	Samuel Smith
Johannem Eliot	Thomam Burnham
Samuel Cook	Nathan Rood
Johannem Shaw	Johannem Hills
Johannem Hastings	Josiam Badcock
Isaacl Haven	Daniel Chaplin
Clementem Weeks	Reas Heyward
Johannem Sprague	Gulielmum Keath,
Josia-Bailey Osgood	

Alumnos quoque antedictæ Academiæ ad *secundum Gradum in Artibus*: et Johannem Chester, Magistrum in Artibus Collegii Yalensis, ad eundem admittimus; dantes ac concedentes iis omnia Insignia, Jura et Privilegia, Dignitates ac Honores, ad Gradus suos spectantia. In cujus Rei Testimonium Literis hisce communi Academiæ Sigillo munitis Chirographa apposuimus nostra Die Octobris, Anno Domini, 1775.

Samuel Langdon, S. T. D. Præses.
Nathl. Appleton, S. T. D.
J. Winthrop, LLD. Math: & Phil: P.
Saml. Cooper, S. T. D.
J. Wadsworth, Log. and Eth. Prof.
} Socii.

(*Remainder of a Piece began in our last.*) pa. 816.

THE country we are in possession of, for the dominion of which we are now contending, was purchased, cultivated, and subdued by our ancestors. I know of no one that possesses more internal resources, is more happily situated for trade, or blest with a serener sky, a kinder soil, more striking prospects, or larger, or more fertile plains. We have crowded the desart with inhabitants. Man and flocks now cover the sea coasts, like leaves in autumn. We have stretched back upon the hills, out of the reach of the eastern breeze. We have ascended the highest mountains. From thence we behold immense plains before us; vast, rich, level meadows extending beyond the reach of human eye. Over these we wander without restraint. Under mild and equal governments, these boundless tracts must soon become the happy residence of thousands and ten thousands of families yet unborn; who by sober industry shall feed the hungry and cloath the naked, turn the channels of wealth to their country, and support her fame, her peace, and prosperity. We see our coasts formed into the noblest harbours at convenient distances: Vast navigable streams pervading immeasurable tracts, through impassible forests and luxuriant plains, by which the various produce of nations may be transported to the remotest inland quarters, with ease and dispatch. Pines and firs that reach to heaven, naval stores and iron mines in such abundance, that we may build a navy for our defence, independant of every country upon earth. Our seas swarm with fish, and the soil almost spontaneously produces all those capital articles, which are the sources of opulence, of independance, and of safety.

We have improved the natural advantages of our situation, we have prosecuted our agriculture with spirit and success. Besides plentifully supplying the wants of our own gnawing multitude, our annual export of grain has long since exceeded a million in value, of the last Harvest. The new world bids fair to be the granary of the old. The scarcity felt by the parent state, would have often been a desolating famine if the exuberance of the colonies had not been applied to satisfy the cries of her starving millions. The rapid growth of the West-India islands, can be accounted for upon no other principle. They have arrived to their present wealth, and importance in the scale of commerce, by means of our constant, regular exports, of various provision.

Our commerce is out of all proportion to our numbers. I do not exceed the bounds of the strictest calculation, when I affirm, that it is nearly equal to that which England, (pre-eminent to all trading states either antient or modern) carried on a single century ago with the whole world! When she subdued nations, established her liberty, and rode mistress of the seas! From her we receive one half of all that she exports. The annual profits of her trade with the colonies, do not fall [illegible] of three millions; according to the most moderate computation. This enormous sum has been raised by impositions and restrictions of trade, which have overwhelmed us with intolerable debts. We have consented to them, not from their equity or justice, but from affection to the parent state, from the generous spirit of Englishmen, from motives of mutual peace, and mutual tranquility. (1) The channels, by which riches have flowed through the colonies, have been so turned that they all discharge into the lap of the parent state; not like eastern torrents, but in salubrious, various, placid and copious streams, augmenting her influence, enriching industry, and supporting her grandeur. We form the first mart of Ireland, and supply those materials which invigorate the springs of national activity, happiness and splendor. The spirit with which we have prosecuted our fisheries, has excited admiration and envy. Look at the manner in which the people of the northern colonies have carried on the whale fishery. Follow them through tempestuous seas, in their dangerous enterprize, among mountains of ice, beneath the arctic circle. While we are looking for them in the frozen recesses of Hudson's-bay, we hear they have pierced the opposite region of polar cold, and are engaged with the frozen Serpent of the South. They are upon the coasts of Africa, they endure the intense heats that rage under the burning line. They strike the harpoon and draw the line upon the coasts of Brazil. Falkland Island is but a stage in the progress of their hardy industry. There is no sea that is not vexed by their fisheries, no climate that is not witness to their toils. The persevering obstinacy of Holland, the activity of France, the fierce spirit of Russia, and the firm sagacity of English enterprize, combine to form a species of men whom no dangers can daunt, no difficulties subdue. Above all, we are witnesses of that spirit of liberty which pervades and animates the whole, supporting, confirming their courage, and extending their views. This, Americans, is a general description of the country you have undertaken to defend---and these are the advantages of your situation.

Let us see in what manner they may be improved for the general welfare of the community, and the peace and happiness of every individual. I lessen the [illegible] by necessity, whenever it arises, by providing for the [illegible] by a temporary [illegible] of any of the rights of the most profligate citizen. Would to God, it were possible to reconcile these important objects, in every situation of public affairs. I regard the legal liberty of the meanest American, as much as my own, and would defend it with as much zeal. I know we must stand or fall together. But I never can doubt that the community has a right to command the service of its members, and deprive them of the benefits of society, if they are improved to injure the people at large. I see that right founded originally upon necessity, and included in the first principles of government. I conclude there can be no remedy, in the nature of things, for the grievance complained of. There are situations too when a resolution to remain *neuter* may be highly criminal. Such determinations commonly proceed from timidity, and not from principle.---The man who adopts them, generally means to be determined in his conscience, by the event of the dispute, and to join the victorious party. I do not mean that the strict rights of the community should be called forth upon common occasions. They should be exerted only upon great emergencies, when the interests of society, the lives or liberties of the people are immediately in question. Great allowance should be made, even then, for passion and prejudice. In violent convulsions of the state, we find many timid men, and many who seriously differ from the sentiments of the public, and from each other. But I would not generally reject the friendship or services of any man, because he differs from the *general faith*, in a particular opinion. Every man may contribute something to the common stock, and no man's contribution should be rejected. Let us employ the men, who assist on all occasions to take a *moderate* part, for the advantage of the common cause, as far as their inclinations will permit. Let us profit by their assistance, and place them, if it be possible, in the post of danger, to prevent desertion. Let us discard those little personal resentments, that have directed some of us in our conduct, and address these men with the spirit of Americans, and in the language of gentlemen. The part they have to act, is an honourable one. If they are really attached to the cause, as they pretend, and differ from us only in the mode of defending it, they may surely be induced to exert themselves, in some way, to promote it. It is not a time to trifle with their fortune. They must be persuaded, to contribute something in support of the civil constitution, of that legal liberty, to which every Englishman professes to defend at the hazard of his life. (5)

Our security and success depend, in a great degree, upon the public credit,---upon the faith that every man has in the ability of the state to reward him for his service. Money is the standard by which we measure the value of that service, and of all the necessaries of life. For want of gold and silver, the community is sometimes necessitated to establish a paper currency. (6) This is meant to supply the place of those valuable metals; and so long as it is received and paid without depreciation, it answers all the purposes for which it was designed. It constitutes the basis of public success, and is our only security. I consider the man who undermines this solid foundation, as the worst of assassins, and the confirmed enemy of his country. His conduct ought to be held forth in its genuine colours, and branded with infamy. A lady's chastity, a soldier's honour, and the public faith, should be free, not only from guilt, but suspicion. (7)

Inconveniences will undoubtedly attend a paper currency, unless we guard against them by establishing funds, or by adopting other measures that may be as effectual. And those selfish men who have no other god but riches, who make profit of honour, conviction and virtue, should be informed, that they may be secured in their property if they condescend to support the public credit. Private credit is wealth, public honour is security. (4)

Such is the situation of this country, and so unfavourable is every prospect of an honourable compromise, that we shall deserve to suffer the dangers we have reason to apprehend, unless we instantly open all the ports upon the continent, establish a free trade, and fit out a navy sufficient, in some measure, to protect it. I would have all the members of the community employed, that the country, instead of sinking into poverty, may be enriched by the gains of individuals. The public stock increased by private profit. The poor are employed, and the farmer receives his proportion of the gain. The country gentlemen may think that they have little to do with commerce, but they are the first who feel the loss of it, "and are, says Mr. Locke, as much concerned in it as the merchant himself." It may be objected, that we cannot open a trade---That we shall be obliged to encounter the maritime force of Great-Britain, and that we are unequal to the contest. There are some men beyond the reach of conviction, who answer all the proposed efforts of a free people, with smiles and contempt. These I do not mean to persuade. But I inquire why we cannot establish a naval power sufficient to answer our present purposes at least? Have we not naval stores in abundance? Do we want men, or are they destitute of courage? Are we not supplied with every necessary for the design? "But we shall have to cope with Great-Britain, and we are unequal to the conflict." Were not the Hollanders when they revolted from Spain, in the same situation? Did the seven united provinces, at that time, contain as many inhabitants as this single colony? We know they did not. Had they any fleet? Was not the naval power of Spain supposed at that time to be invincible? But we know that in spite of all those disadvantages and ten thousand others, they ingrossed the whole spice trade, and prosecuted their commerce with such industry and resolution, that Holland became the magazine of all the valuable commodities of the east, in the midst of a bloody war. We know too by what means they arrived to this importance. They sent out multitudes of vessels, with public or private commissions, and infested the seas. Are we in a worse situation than Holland then was (2) Never contest, says Mr. Hume, carried on with more unequal; never contest was finished with more honour to the weaker party. On the side of Spain were numbers, riches, authority, discipline. On the side of the revolted provinces, were found the attachment to liberty and the enthusiasm of religion. By her *naval enterprizes*, the republic maintained her armies, and joining peaceful industry to military valour, she was enabled by her own forces to support herself, and gradually rely less on those neighbouring princes, who, from jealousy to Spain, were at first prompted to encourage her revolt." Our situation is infinitely preferable. We have every reason that the Hollanders were destitute of. Yet we patiently suffer our trade to be destroyed, (3) our merchantmen to be insulted and plundered, with impunity. (3) I deny that it is in the power of Great-Britain to destroy our trade, if we exert ourselves. She has not ships to spare to guard a sea coast of fifteen hundred miles in length. She cannot prevent smuggling upon her own coast, though surrounded by her navy, and armed with all the terrors of sanguinary laws. Besides, one half of her maritime force rests upon her American foundation. (8) Take this away and you strip the royal bird of the plumage that supports his flight---you fix him on the earth. Let armed vessels be instantly fitted out to open a trade with the neighbouring colonies at least.---Let us make the trial.---Let them be well acquainted with the coasts. Let them be of sufficient force to attack the numerous *tenders* that swarm upon the seas? (3) From what we have already experienced, I pledge myself for their success. (4) We shall then be supplied with provision and fuel, at a moderate expence. We shall be enabled to endure the severities of winter, and the burdens of war.

Let our sea ports be fortified without delay, and the people constantly used to arms. In the choice of magistrates, let us consider the various abilities of the candidates for the public favour, as well as their integrity and attachment to the cause. There are posts where even integrity alone, though not a useless virtue, is certainly a recommendation that may be fatal to the public tranquility. A general attachment to the *common weal*, distinct from party prejudices and private animosities---which comprehends the whole body of the people, though individuals may differ in some speculative points of their political creed, is a virtue of the first magnitude, and an essential qualification. But public virtue and patriotism, are commonly to be found in the shades and solitudes of life. Let us draw silent merit from obscurity and distribute the virtues and abilities of individuals according to the offices they are calculated to fill with honour. When they quit the service let us supply their places with better men than we have lost.

I have explained my sentiments at large. I have supposed that the colonies are resolved to persist, and that his Majesty's faithful ministers are determined to see the laws and liberties of America at their feet. (5) I have answered the charge of representing the gracious Prince upon the throne, in a contemptible light, by a full declaration of my opinion. (5) I have given a general description of the country, and its advantages. Upon this foundation, I have ventured to point out a mode of defence, which I am persuaded is supported by all the principles of policy and prudence. I am equally convinced, that if it is not adopted at present, it must be finally, and we exhaust our strength, to no purpose, by delay. War is just, when necessary. Pursue it with vigour---the event will be success.

DECIUS.

Salem, 18. *October*.

STRAYED or [illegible] joining the House of th[illegible] 29th of September last, [illegible] Hands high each; one [illegible] well set Horse, black T[illegible] a small Bunch or Swellin[illegible] pally, and pretty swift. [illegible] and Tail, white Face, th[illegible] Years old. The other [illegible] Star in his Forehead, trot[illegible] Horses, or either of them [illegible] Storer's, or to Simeon D[illegible] at Dedham, shall be well [illegible]

October 4, 1775.

(4) See index, under Naval affairs. (5) see pa. 815.

1. See our liberties, pa. 1089, 1228. & see list of Grievances, pa. 971 & see the Congress plan to make money, pa. 837. * see Continental & Provincial resolves against depreciating money, in Index, under resolves.
(2) Holland, see pa 797
(3) See indexes, under men of war.

V. see index, under Army British, & Army of the United Colonies. & see list of Grievances, pa. 971. & see index, under Navy, Boys. See Pitts speech pa. 403, Vol. I. (1) see any resolution abroade, pa. 591, Vol. 2 & pa. 667, 685, 1228. see index, under Commerce, Continental & Provincial resolves, vindicating the Country & Army of the United Colonies.

LONDON, July 22.

THERE is at present such a universal stagnation of trade, that there are no less than 200 merchantmen in the river, bound to different ports, which cannot obtain freight.

A gentleman is arrived from India: it is said he comes from the company's servants, and inhabitants of Bengal, with a formal refusal of submission to the commissioners or judges lately arrived there, and also brings an account that the resignation of all the Company's servants will be the consequence of their being continued, by which the Company's affairs will be greatly injured, and the government of the country much endangered.

July 27. A correspondent says, that nothing can be more melancholy, than to read that General Howe is directing the slaughter of those very people who erected a monument to his brother, in Westminster Abby. *As the massachusetts did.*

Many people have wondered that the American fiends have not effected the stocks; they will not be surprized any longer when they are told, that it hath cost government 1000l. a day the last six weeks to keep them on a par.

Notwithstanding all the pains taken by the hirelings of government to blacken the Americans, it does not appear even from the partial account in the Gazette of the action of the 17th of June, that they were either cruel, unskilful, or cowardly. They fought it out bravely to the last, carried off their dead, nay, buried them in spite of their enemies utmost efforts. They have killed and disabled above a thousand of the King's troops, who have gained a dear bought victory by their own confession. For what have they done? By the help of their artillery, and the assistance of the men of war, they have been enabled to dislodge the provincials from a post, which in all probability they have regained by this time. The enemies of administration cannot wish them a greater misfortune than such another victory.

The Lords of the bedchamber, and other great leaders of the nation, are still of opinion, and assert as roundly as ever, that the Americans will not fight. Lord Bute entertains a few doubts on this head; his son-in-law Lord Percy a great many. Time will show whether our countrymen, as it said of the English bull dog, lose their courage by the change of the climate.

July 28. Major Pitcairne, of the marines, who was killed in the late action in America, has left seven children.—Four balls were lodged in his body, and he was taken of the field upon his son's shoulders.

We are informed that cloathing for three thousand troops, Canadians, was sent off a few days ago by a certain Alderman; and that the same gentleman has a contract for four thousand more.

July 29. The Captain who brought the dispatches from Boston, was *commanded* to declare he had great news of the defeat of the Americans, though he had assured many people in the towns through which he passed on his way to London, that he was afraid the accounts he bro't would throw the whole nation into disorder, and direct its vengeance on the advisers of hostile measures in America.

Not one of the men belonging to the Cerberus, so lately arrived, are suffered to go ashore, or hold any conversation with boats or vessels who come along side them; so careful is government to keep the real transactions in America a profound secret.

The ministerial hirelings are now running about from printer to printer, to apprize them of their danger, if they continue to controvert or ridicule the accounts given in the London Gazettes.—This is all done too under the pretence of kindness, but is in reality the *dernier resort* of a set of men frightened out of their wits by the victory which they have gained in *America*. It is well known that the people in general are at the expence of the armament, and therefore they will not only persist in their right to be acquainted with its success, but will likewise proceed to expose and laugh at all such mutilated letters from General Gage as from time to time may be laid before them by authority from the Privy Council.

The friends of the Ministry pretend to be in high spirits on account of Gen. Howe's victory, as they call it, but Lord Dartmouth begs leave to differ from them in opinion.

When the news of the Roman legions being slaughtered by the Germans, reached the ears of the Emperor Augustus, he shed tears, and appeared for a considerable time like a frantick man.—What must our gracious Sovereign feel when told of the bloody slaughter in America of Englishmen by Englishmen? How must he detest those who advise such pernicious counsels? And with what contempt must he loo[k] upon those wretches who assured him that the A[mericans] would run away

This morning an e[xpress] arrived at the house, for shipping on board the Je[nny], Capt. William, Jackson, for Boston, with furniture compl[ete] for [the] which was valued at 500l.

By several letters in[dependent] were brought by the [last] did not come to hand [in time] that it was impossible [for] cers, &c. who were [on] of the 17th inst. to [Boston]

Extract of a letter fr[om]

"We hear that orders [are] the marines at this port [to] dineſs to embark for [Boston] tice."

We are assured that [the] with their whole train [of] the Bloomsbury gang, [are] to stake all upon *one* [throw] word. The Lords Nor[th] to remain till proper [orders] succeed them.

July 31. Yesterday [the] litary Officers were made [Generals] room of those killed in [action] mentation of troops, [&c.] themselves in readiness [to] reinforce the army under [Gage]

We hear that a gren[adier] read General Gage's [letter] exclaimed, "I am for [the] jects, but the laws of [England] ported."

It is reported that a [vessel] an account, that Gen. [Gage] to Gen. Gage, wherein [he] if he did not quit that [place] Troops, he would lay [waste] men, when neither he [nor] pect any quarter. It [is] Gage was allowed four days to deliberate on the above message, and that he had not returned any answer when this advice came away.

We are well assured that the most effectual and vigorous measures will be pursued with the provinces of New England, both on account of their own signal [rebellion] other Colonies. [The] the first week of [November] will be made for a [body] lands of all such [persons] on or before the first [day] lands so forfeited will by the same authority be distributed by debentures to such volunteers as shall join themselves, at their own expence (but with the aid of government) to effectuate the entire conquest & absolute subjection of the country.

The government contracters have received orders to furnish winter camp cloathing and utensils for 10,000 men, which are to be shipped off immediately.

Henry Flood, Esq; is appointed Vice Treasurer of Ireland, worth near 3000l. per year, in the room of Charles Jenkinson, Esq; lately appointed Clerk of the Pells in the same kingdom.

August 1. Yesterday orders were given at the Cabinet Council for five more regiments to be got ready with all expedition, in order to embark for Boston.

Extract of a letter from Chatham, July 31.

"The chief topic in this town for several days past has been concerning the death of the unfortunate Major Pitcairne, who died of his wounds in the late engagement in America. He was late Major of his Majesty's division of Marines at this place. He was a Gentleman of a universal good character, and beloved by his officers and men, and much esteemed by all ranks of people here for his affability and genteel address. He was a tender husband, and an affectionate father. On the news being brought to his lady last Thursday evening, she immediately dropped down, and for several hours it was thought she was dead; she has not spoke since, and her life is not expected; their mutual happiness was beyond conception. The unfortunate Lady's character is no ways deficient to that of the Major."

Yesterday several more ships were taken up in the transport service, to carry provisions, &c. to the troops at Boston.

August 3. Twenty thousand stands of arms were shipped yesterday morning at the Tower for America.

General Clinton writes to a friend in the following terms: "We are in tolerable good spirits, but we have no victuals, nor no money to buy any with."

Papers of a very treasonable nature have been lately pasted up and dropped round the palaces of the King in town and country.

It is now positively asserted, that the parliament will meet early in October next.

August 7. It is whispered that government has ordered Gen. Gage to offer five thousand pounds to any person or persons who will bring him Gen. Putnam's head; this has been privately communicated to most of the royalists in and about Boston, who could be confided in. *Hum!*

PUBLIC VENDUE.

On Monday the 23d of October there will be sold by public Auction, at the Sign of the Light-House, Tavern, in Cambridge, a Variety of House Furniture, belonging to a Gentleman who intends leaving the Province——Feather Beds, Bolsters, Mattresses, some Mahogany Tables, Mahogany Chairs, Cherry-Tree ditto, Kitchen ditto, China of different Sorts, a Plates, Coffee and Chocolate Cups, China Punch Bowls, a Mahogany Bureau, and Chest of Drawers; some Kitchen Furniture as Pewter, Brass, &c. &c. *The Sale to begin at* 10 *o'Clock.*

MARTIN ECKER, Auctioneer.

SILENT WILDE,

NEWS-CARRIER to Northampton, Deerfield, &c.

BEGS Leave to inform his Customers that the Six Months he last engaged with them for, expires on the 9th Day of November. He hopes they will not fail of having his PAY ready for him at that Time, according to Agreement, and earnestly requests *Every Subscriber* of his would be *Punctual*, as the Necessity of the Times require it; and the Printers cannot possibly carry on their Business without receiving their Pay. He would remind his good Customers, that he desires to settle with the Printers at that Time, and depends upon their Assistance, as he can no Ways do without it; he has either settled with them to their Satisfaction, and would not fail at this Time, in particular, of doing so likewise; it being of the greatest Consequence to this People that the Press should be supported.

Frederick County, Maryland, 26th September, 1775.

EIGHTY DOLLARS Reward.

BROKE out of Goal last Night, DAVID ALSPAUGH, born in Germany, speaks good English, about 40 Years of Age, 5 Feet 8 Inches high, with black Hair tied behind, blue Coat, black plush Waistcoat and Breeches, black Stockings, gold Watch in his Pocket; affects to be genteel. 'Tis supposed he will either go to Canada, or join the Forces here, till he can get an Opportunity to go over to the Enemy. Whoever will secure said Alspaugh in any of his Majesty's Goals, and give Information to me the Subscriber, shall receive the above Reward of me,

SW. THO's FRENCH, Sheriff.

to me the Subscriber, at Fort No. 2 in the Cumberland [illegible] mation where she may be had, shall have the above Reward, and all necessary Charges paid by me, JOHN BOYD.

FIVE DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED or stolen from the Subscriber, about the 25th of August, a bay Mare, 6x or seven Years old, about 14 Hands high, with some white on her Face, black Mane and Tail, with a List along her Back, paces and trots, her Tail cut square off. Any Person that will bring said Mare to me the Subscriber, in Col. John Patterson's Regiment, at Fort No. 3, shall have the above Reward, and necessary Charges paid by me,

THOMAS M'KINSTRY.

STRAYED or stolen from Cambridge, a gelding Horse, of a rodet Colour, with a Sore on the hinder Part of his Back, about 12 or 14 Years old, no Shoes on his hind Feet. Whoever will bring said Horse to MICHAEL APPLEBEE, at Mrs. Nutting's in Cambridge, shall be handsomely rewarded, and all Charges paid.

Cambridge, October 11, 1775.

STRAYED from me the Subscriber in General Putnam's Regiment, a ferrel Mare, 4 Years old, about 14 Hands high, trots and paces, with a Star in her Forehead, and a long Tail and Foretop. Whoever will return said Mare to me the Subscriber, shall have one Dollar Reward, and all necessary Charges paid by me, JOHN CROSBY.

STRAYED or stolen from Roxbury, belonging to William Potter of Cranston, in the County of Providence, Rhode-Island, a forrel Mare, 7 Years old, all her Legs white, a large white Face, with a red Star in her Forehead.—Whoever hath got said Mare, and will convey her to Col. Dexter at Providence, or Lieut. Holden at Prospect Hill, in Col. Varnum's Regiment, shall have four Dollars Reward, and all reasonable Charges paid by said Holden, if carried to said Camp; if to Providence, by said Dexter.

New-Town, Province of New-York, October 20, 1775.

RAN away from me, in April last, an Apprentice Lad, named JOHN GILLEY; had on when he went away, a spotted Jacket without Sleeves, a woollen Shirt, and new Trowsers, about four Feet and an half high, has a Scar on one Cheek. Whoever will take up said Apprentice and convey him to Mr. Earle Innholder in Paxton, to Mr. Jones, Innholder in Mendon, or to me in New-Town, shall receive Five Dollars Reward, and necessary Charges paid by SAMUEL ROBINSON.

& see indexes under Army British. V See List of Grievances, pa. 971. || See pa. 817. ¶ See pa. 754. ¶ See indexes, under Army of the United Colonies — See indexes, under Men of War. (1) See pa. 818. × See address to the King, pa. 710.

LONDON, August 5.

In consequence of Gen. Gage's new commission, the patents of all the governors of the provinces in America, we hear, will be recalled, and others made out consonant thereto. *False*

General Washington, who was lately appointed Generalissimo over the Provincials, has refused any salary, and is to attend to the hazardous and arduous duty allotted him from principle only.—A most noble example, and worthy of imitation in Great-Britain, particularly at this time; for there were a few disinterested patriots, like Washington, the supplies of the mother country would soon lessen the national debt, without any requisition from the colonies.

Col. Darby is to command Gen. Monckton's regiment, which is ordered to America; the general having refused to go to America.

Governor Tryon at New-York is to be made a general, and is to join Governor Carleton in the march to attack the Provincials in the back settlements.

All the land in the four New-England provinces is to be forfeited, and the property of the owners confiscated. *when they can get it!*

Orders are gone over to take up the Colonels Ireland and Gates of Virginia. The latter served under the brave Generals Wolfe and Monckton in the last war.

August 8. Admiral Shuldham who was appointed second in Command, is now made commander in chief in America, in the room of Admiral Graves, who is recalled. It is not known whether Admiral Byron will have the second post or command or not.

A great number of additional hands are working in the Laboratory at Woolwich, preparing carriages, fitting up arms, tents, &c. for the use of the train of artillery destined for Boston, and those men have worked night and day for some time.

[illegible]

[illegible]sult to his Undertaking;—to that in all a probability we shall have the Honour of his Excellency Governor Skeen's residence among us,—I don't know how long."

Yesterday came to town a number of Paxton boys, dressed and painted in the Indian fashion, being part of a body of 200 Volunteers, who are on their way to Gen. Washington's army at Cambridge. Several of these we hear are young gentlemen of fortune.

We hear from St. John's, that Capt. Prescot, commander of the Fort, sent word to Gen. Montgomery, that he would deliver it up to him, if he would permit him and the King's troops to march to Quebec, with their arms, stores, and artillery, but the General refused to comply with his request. Governor Carleton, it is said, has bought up all the powder from the merchants at Quebec, and stored it there, the whole of which amounts to upwards of 10,000 barrels.

Extract of a Letter from Schenectady, September 26.

"This Afternoon an Express arrived at Albany, from our Army; which mentions they had met with great Success; had taken a Schooner well manned and armed, killed all the People on board, and possessed themselves of a Twelve Pounder. The Companies of New-England Men landed at St. John's, and engaged a party of Regulars going to the Fort, with Carts, Cattle, and Provisions, which they took, and defeated the Regulars. Capt. Yates, Commander of a Company of Germans, and one Lieut. Van Slyk, this Town, have greatly distinguished themselves, which has recommended them to the Notice of General Montgomery. 500 Canadians have voluntarily joined our Army."

Extract of a Letter from General Schuyler, to the Provincial Congress at New-York, dated at Ticonderoga, September 29, 1775.

"I am still confined with the Remains of an inveterate Disorder. I have this Moment received a Line from General Montgomery; he holds St. John's besieged. The Canadians are friendly to us, and join us in great Numbers. We have taken 15 Prisoners, 7 of which are Soldiers, and the rest unfriendly Canadians and Scotchmen in the Service of the Ministry."

We are informed, that Capt. Reed is arrived at Philadelphia from London, and brings Papers to the 8th of August, which gives an Account that a large Train of Artillery, and 20000 Soldiers are embarking for New-York, in order to retake Ticonderoga, &c. and that 10,000 Hanoverians are destined for America; that the Parliament would meet sooner than was expected; that the Roman Catholics of Ireland were to be allowed to take up Arms in Defence of that Kingdom; that it was the Opinion of the Friends of Government, that it was high Time the Americans should be subdued.

We hear that the Men of War at the East End of Long Island, have taken four large Vessels, from the West-Indies bound to New-England, laden with West-India Produce, and sent them to Boston; three of them belong to Jeruthmeel Bowers, of the Massachusetts-Bay, in which Mr. Bowers has lost upwards of 10,000l. L. M.

We are well assured that the Merchants in Liverpool have laid up most of their Ships, and in particular their Guineymen.

We are informed from undoubted Authority, that Lord William Campbell, Governor of South-Carolina, has fled with the utmost Precipitation on board the Man of War in the Harbour. The Committee of Charlestown having very fortunately discovered that his Excellency had employed one Cameron, an Indian Commissary in the interior Parts of that Province, to engage the Indians in the Ministerial Service, who had actually inlisted 600 of them, and furnished them with every Necessary in order to butcher the back Inhabitants. This plan was discovered by a Gentleman who seized the Express on his Way from said Cameron to the Governor, whom he knew to be disaffected to the American Cause, and conveyed the Dispatches to the Provincial Committee. The above Gentleman disguised himself in a Drover's Habit, and attended the Express to the Governor's House, and heard the Conversation between them, and then discovered the whole Plot to the Committee. (1)

NEW-LONDON, October 13.

Last Monday was brought in here by an armed Schooner in the Service of this Colony, a large Ship, ----- Barron, Master, which she met with near Stonington. The Ship had on board 8000 Bushels of Wheat, which she took in at Baltimore, and cleared out from New-York for Falmouth in England, but on the 10th of September, in Lat. 38. Long. 65. met with a Gale of Wind, in which she was overset and lost her Mainmast; after which, it is supposed she intended for Newport, but meeting with head Winds, they put into Stonington. She is owned by Christopher Champlin, in Newport, and is said to be the same Vessel and Master which some Months since cleared from Baltimore for Ireland, with a Load of Flour, and was taken by some of the King's Ships on this Station, and carried into Newport. She is gone, with her Cargo, to Norwich. (2)

CAMBRIDGE, October 19.

We hear from Concord, that the anniversary DUDLEIAN Lecture in Harvard-College will be held on Wednesday, the first of November, at the Meeting-House in that Town. The Reverend PRESIDENT is the Lecturer. The Exercise will begin at 11 o'Clock.

Capt. Coffin arrived last Week at Nantucket from London, and bro't Papers to the 9th of August, but they are not yet come to Hand. We hear he brings an Account that five Regiments were soon to embark for Boston, no more being talked of:---That Lord Chatham lay at the Point of Death:---And that the public Talk in the Streets of London was for another OLIVER CROMWELL.

Since our last arrived in Town, the Honourable Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Lynch, and Benjamin Harrison, Esquires, from Philadelphia, a Committee from the Continental Congress; the Honourable Matthew Griswold, Esq; Deputy-Governor, and ---- Wales, Esq; of Connecticut; the Honourable Nicholas Cooke, Esq; Deputy-Governor and Commander in Chief of Rhode-Island; and the Hon. John Wentworth, Esq; President of the Provincial Congress of New-Hampshire.---As the Time for which the present Army is raised will expire in 2 or 3 Months, these Gentlemen, with the Members of the Honourable Council of this Colony, are appointed to meet and confer with his Excellency General Washington on the Subject of forming and establishing another Continental Army, for the Defence of the invaded Rights of the United Colonies. (3)

The Enemy in Boston have been remarkably still for near a Fortnight past, having scarcely fired a Gun.

We are impatiently waiting for some authentic Advices from our Army in Canada, none having been received since our last.

WEYMOUTH, October 6, 1775.

Last Lord's Day departed this Life, universally lamented, Mrs. ELIZABETH SMITH, *the amiable and virtuous Consort of the Reverend Mr.* WILLIAM SMITH, *of this Town, aged* 53 *Years. She left a disconsolate Husband and four Children to mourn so great a Loss.*

No external Motives to Virtue with which Mankind are favoured are more powerful than Living Examples of Piety and Goodness; and next to these, perhaps may be ranked the faithful Copies of Piety and Virtue exhibited in the Characters of departed Saints. Hence wasted that our blessed Lord, when on Earth, proposed his Example to his Followers:---"Learn of me," &c.---And hence also the holy Apostle recommends, as Patterns to the primitive Christians, the Characters of those departed Worthies, who "thro' Faith and Patience inherit the Promises." Those, therefore, who had the Happiness of being acquainted with her, whose much-lamented Death gave Rise to these Reflections, will not be offended at seeing so amiable a Character as hers presented to public View.

Though Mrs. Smith was descended from very worthy and honourable Ancestors, the Pride of Parentage never found a Place in her Breast. Her true Dignity sprung from a nobler Alliance.---She "was born of God"---and as a Christian was ever studious, without Ostentation, to "walk in all the Commandments and Ordinances of the Lord blameless," and to teach the same to those under her Care. In the various social Relations, of Wife, Mother, and Mistress of a Family; she was tender, kind, and humane: But these soft and amiable Qualities of her Heart appeared much more in obliging Actions, than in warm Professions. In case of Sickness especially, her kind Assistance extended far beyond the Limits of her Family or particular Connexions: It was enough that the Objects of Distress were poor, or Strangers, or friendless; to bring her immediately from her beloved Retirement, to their Help and Assistance. Indeed it was in visiting and assisting the Sick and Distressed, that Mrs. Smith peculiarly excelled; her Tenderness and Attention were such, as almost to prevent the Wishes of the Patient; while the Chearfulness with which she administered to their Necessities,

"*Made Languor smile, and smooth'd the Bed of Death.*"

In her domestic Economy she was a Pattern of Prudence and Industry, and by employing many of her poor Neighbours in making Clothing, she at once promoted the publick Good, and that of Individuals, by the best Kind of Charity. And in her Relation to the Parish in general, (as the Wife of their Pastor) she was remarkably prudent and discreet; never intermeddling, as a Party, in any of the little Feuds and Quarrels that at any Time happened in the Parish; but, on the contrary, always endeavouring to restore Peace and Friendship where they had been unhappily interrupted; and such was her prudent, mild, and friendly Manner of Address, that her Endeavours were seldom in vain. Her Treatment of the Parishioners, when at any Time she met them abroad, was with the utmost Frankness and Affability; and with the most friendly Hospitality when she entertained them at Home. By such a prudent, kind, and virtuous Behaviour, she gained, and preserved, the universal Love and Esteem of that worthy Community, where she had for more than thirty Years resided; and where, perhaps, no Death before was ever more sincerely, or more universally lamented than hers. In the Course of her Life she was often visited by long and painful Indispositions of Body, but she received the Visits of these Harbingers of Death with a Christian Fortitude; and when at last her Constitution (tender and delicate at best) was forced to yield to the "King of Terrors," she then, with Hopes "full of Immortality," calmly, and without a Pang, resigned her Soul into the Hands of her great Redeemer; saying with the blessed St. Stephen, "Lord Jesus receive my Spirit!"---With these Words she closed the mortal Drama,---her next were heard in Heaven.

CAMBRIDGE, October 19, 1775.

LIST of LETTERS remaining in the POST-OFFICE.

(A) Tho. Allyne, Esq; Braintree, Giles Alexander, Boston, Holbrook Atwater, Charles Anderson, Reading, James Anderson, Boston.

(B) Michael Bowin, Chelsea, Isaac Bostwick, Capt. John Blake, 2, Andrew Brimmer, Lincoln, Capt. Theodore Bliss, Daniel Boyer, Woburn, Geo. Beattie, Boston, John Budd, Nova-Scotia, Gawen Brown, David Black, Boston, Matthew Bridge, Lexington.

(C) Samuel Carbuh, Daniel Clymer, Esq; James Cowan, Esq; Ship Glasgow, Rev. ---- Clarke, Dedham, Capt. John Chester, Roxbury, Capt. Wm. Coit, Roxbury, Capt. Wm. Cowell, Boston, Robert Cunningham.

(D) Solomon Davis, Robert Davis.

(F) Joshua Felton, Marlboro', Joseph Farrington, Stoughton.

(G) Joseph Grant, John Gilbert, Joseph Goldthwaite, Boston, Alexander Grant, do. John Gore & Son, Mary Gross, Moses Gill, Esq; Solomon Goodrich.

(H) Thomas Harling, Milton, John Harris, Charlestown, Mary Hopping, Hannah Hurley, Chelsea, John Hill, Balser Hefe, Jabez Hatch, Boston, William Homer, jun. John Harris, Malden, Capt. Wm. Hendricks.

(L) Benja. Lindsey, Lynn, Hannah Lee, Andover.

(M) Joseph Man, Bridgwater, Stephen Moylan, Esq; Samuel Minot, Boston, Capt. Isaac Melcher, Wm. Molineux, Capt. John Merrit, Patrick McMaster, Boston, Thomas Morton, Andover, Daniel Morgan.

(N) John Neilson, Boston.

(P) Jesse Pratt, Medfield, Daniel Platts, Roxbury, William Perkins, Roxbury, Wm. Pratt, do. Edward Prevear, Joseph Peake.

(R) John Row, Boston, Wm. Richards, Lynn.

(S) Geo. Segan, Capt. Marines, Rob. & Geo. Service, Boston, Eleanor Sweeney, do. John Stevens, do. John Stanton, do. Sam. and Stephen Salisbury, do. Richard Sears, Capt. Mathew Smith, 2, Dr. Isaac Senter, Professor Sewall, Lieut. Seth Smith.

(T) Elias Tully, Roxbury, Rev. Joseph Torrey, S. Kingston.

(W) Capt. Benjamin White, Brookline, Arch. Wilson & Co. Boston, 2, Jacob Welsh, Abigail White, Andover, Catharine Wheeler, Concord, Richard Walker, 2. Richard Waters, Hanover, Noth. Woodward, Methuen, George Williams.

*** *These Letters which have not the Towns affixed, are for Cambridge.*

Strayed or stolen, last Saturday,

from a Pasture near the College, a middling-sized HORSE, about 10 Years old, his Colour almost black, with no White about him, except a few small Spots of White under the Saddle, two or three of which Spots are within an Inch or two of the Top of his Back; one or both of his hind Legs appear to be a little quite so straight as common; he both trots and paces, but chiefly inclines to pace; has a hard Mouth, and a very stiff Dock.---- Whoever will be so kind as to give Intelligence, at the Printing-Office in Cambridge, where he may be found, shall have Two Dollars Reward, and all necessary Charges paid. Cambridge, October 18. 1775.

To be SOLD cheap,

A new, genteel, fall-back CHAISE.

Inquire of Mr. JONATHAN FROTHINGHAM of Salem, or the Printers hereof.

To be SOLD cheap for Cash,

A Quantity of DEER-SKINS.

Most of them are dressed into wash Leather. Inquire of ELIAS HASKET DERBY, of *Salem.*

Essex, ss. THE Public are hereby notified that a Court of Probate of Wills, &c. *October* 14, 1775. is intended to be held at the Register's Office in Ipswich, in and for the County aforesaid, on the first Monday and Tuesday in November next, and on the same Days in each succeeding Month, until public Notice is given to the contrary.

To be SOLD by GEORGE WILLIAMS,

At his Store in SALEM,

Good SUGAR and COCOA.

On Tuesday the 24th Instant,

Will be sold by public Vendue, at the House of Mr. Porter, Innholder in Medford.

NINE good draught HORSES.

The Sale to begin at 12 o'Clock, Forenoon.

Medford, October 19. 1775.

To be Sold by MARY GRAY,

A young Negro Woman, for no Fault, and has had the Small-Pox. Inquire at Capt. John Homan's at Dorchester.

William Williams,

Of UNION, in CONNECTICUT,

INFORMS his Customers that the Time he engaged to ride with the News-Papers, will expire the 26 Day of November next. This is therefore to desire they would be so mindful of him, as to leave their respective Balances at the Places where their Papers are left.

STRAYED from the Subscriber in Roxbury, the 5th of October, a black Horse, about 14 Hands high, 8 Years old, had a Scar under his left Eye. Whoever will take up said Horse, and return him to me the Subscriber at Roxbury, in Col. Huntington's Regiment, or to Lieut. Thomas Terrill at Coventry, in Connecticut, shall have one Dollar Reward, and all necessary Charges paid by by me, ELEAZER HAYE.

STRAYED or stolen from a Pasture in Cambridge, a chestnut colour'd Mare, about ten Years old, 14 Hands high, a Blaze in her Face, both wall Eyes, right hind Foot white, bushey Mane and Tail. Whoever will bring said Mare to Major Henry Woods in Cambridge, or to Mr. Joseph Allen in Groton, shall be well rewarded for their Trouble by either of the abovenamed Persons.

STRAYED or stolen from Winter-Hill, a chestnut colour'd Mare, with a white Spot in her Forehead, very slim Neck, trots and paces well, six Years old past. Whoever takes up or will bring said Mare to Capt. Josiah Crosby, in Col. James Reed's Regiment on Winter-Hill, or to Joseph Farnum of Amherst, in the County of Hillsborough, shall have two Dollars Reward, and all necessary Charges paid by JOHN MILLS.

*** *A Letter from a Lady in Philadelphia to her Friend in Boston, with sundry other Articles omitted for Want of Room, will be inserted in our next.* *vid. pa.* 829.

(1) See his appointment, pa. 761. (2) See index, under Army of the United Colonies. (3) See pa. 869.) See indexes, under Army, British. (4) See index, under Lee. (5) See indexes, under Men of War. (6) See list of Grievances, pa. 971. (7) See index, under South Carolina. (8) See index, under [illegible]

August 5. A letter from Plymouth, dated July 31, says, "The Orpheus frigate, in ordinary here, is ordered into the dock, and to be fitted out for foreign service; but no Captain is yet appointed, or at least come down. Plymouth is now a very sorrowful place, the late news from Boston has watered many a cheek here: the officers of marines, who were wounded and killed in the attack, mostly were of this place. ☞ The lower sort of people too came in for their share, or rather more, but no account received in private specify the names of the soldiers of that corps. ☞ All the wives and families of the common men are, therefore sighing and weeping, left their husbands and fathers should be among the killed." ☞

Eight men of war, from 50 to 20 guns each, are now fitting out in different dock-yards, to relieve the large men of war on the American station, which are ordered home. ☞

When the Scotch nominal reinforcement of 10,000 men, which most probably will not exceed 3,000, are sailed for America, a very intelligent correspondent balances the account thus, viz. 2000 dead in the voyage, and by the flux, within six weeks, after their landing; 1000 dead by the severity of the frigid zone climate, and for want of provisions; 1000 killed by the provincials for deserted. His conclusion therefore is, to leave the intended reinforcement at home, to defend us against our enemies, who may think themselves invited, through our nakedness, to invade us.

In the reign of Augustus, Quintillius Varus, at the head of the best and choicest legions of the whole empire, either for valour, discipline, or experience, invaded the territories of the Germans, and being induced to follow them into their forests and marshes, was attacked by night, and entirely cut off, with the loss of all his army. This defeat so affected Augustus, that he never after recovered his spirits. He was heard often in the greatest anguish to cry out, "Varus, restore me my legions." Should our parliamentary army go out of their entrenchments, the Americans will cut them off to a man. And should our natural enemies, the French and Spaniards, who have a large fleet out at sea, invade us when the flower of our army is left in America, will not our sovereign cry out with Augustus, "Gage, restore me my soldiers."

August 8. Orders are given for the cruisers on the American station to take all ships, of what nation soever, which are found within a certain distance of the ports there, which are now shut up. *See restraining Act, pa. 721*

Orders are sent to Ireland for a stop to be put to the exportation of salt provisions to the ports of France and Spain, or the islands in the West-Indies belonging to those two powers.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Chatham lies dangerously ill at his seat at Hayes. The gout has left his Lordship some time, and was succeeded with a disorder of the nature of a tertian ague, and from that it is now thought, by his very great weakness of body, that a complication of disorders has ensued, which makes his recovery at this time very doubtful.

Some people aver, that the Aldermen, Common-Council, and Livery of this city, are determined to re-chuse the Right Hon. John Wilkes, Lord Mayor of London, in testimony of his steady, upright, and vigorous administration. (†)

The principal motives assigned for the unexpected and unprecedented meeting of Parliament, are the following:---To grant money for the purpose of raising and paying new levies. To authorize his Majesty, in case necessary, to take 16,000 Hanoverians into pay. To grant money to embody and keep in pay one half of the militia throughout England; and in case the Americans should shew a disposition to return to their duty, to consult Parliament on the conditions to be granted them.

ALL Persons having any Demands on the Estate of JOHN BERRY, or ELIZABETH BERRY, late of Ipswich, deceased, are desired to apply to ABIGAIL BERRY, Administratrix to each of said Estates, or to EZEKIEL DODGE, her Attorney, in order for Settlement; likewise all Persons indebted to said Estate are desired to make speedy Payment.

Roxbury, September 13. 1775.

STRAYED or stolen out of a Pasture belonging to Dr. Davis, near Col. Learned's Quarters, a bay Mare, with a black Mane and Tail, carries her Head and Tail very low, paces altogether, no Shoes on behind, about 15 Years old and about 14 Hands and half high, scarred upon the right Buttock, by the Kick of a Horse. Whoever will take up said Mare and return her to me the Subscriber, shall have one Dollar Reward, and all necessary Charges paid by me, SAMUEL GURTISS,
Captain in Col. Learned's Reg.

FOUND, in Menotomy, one Day last Week, a Pocket-Book, containing a small Sum of Money. Inquire of the Printers.

ENOCH GREENLEAF

ADVERTISES all who are indebted to the Company of AMORY and GREENLEAF, that he now resides at Hollis in the County of Hillsborough and Province of New-Hampshire, to whom they are desired to apply and pay their respective Balances.

N. B. Said Greenleaf has for Sale New-England and West-India Rum, Sugars, with sundry Articles of West-India and English Goods, Some Brittery Ware, and choice French Indigo per Dozen or smaller Quantity.

Nicholas Ferreter, from *Boston*,

INFORMS the Publick, that he makes all Sorts of white Ropes, Cart Ropes and Red Cords, by the Dozen or single one; all Sorts of Lines, and Hair Lines; he also sells the best of Shoe Hemp, just over the North Bridge, in Concord, all at the cheapest Rates, where the smallest Favour will be gratefully acknowledged.

Concord, 10th October, 1775.

NATH'L SPARHAWK

Begs Leave to acquaint his good Customers and all others, that he has now on Hand a good Assortment of ENGLISH and INDIA GOODS,——Among which are,

A Variety of black figur'd Sattins; blue, red and white ditto; black plain ditto; black, white and blue figur'd Modes; blue, white, black and pink-colour'd Sarfnets, Persians, black and cloth colour'd English and India Taffaties, 3-4 and half-ell changeable Lutestrings, black Padusoy, green Damask, a fine Assortment of Ribbons, Hair and Snail Trimmings, white blond Lace, Dutch Lace, cap Wire, gold and silver basket Buttons, Gilt Prussian Binding, &c.---With a Variety of other Articles, too tedious to enumerate in an Advertisement:---All which will be sold at his cheap Store in King-Street, SALEM, opposite the Custom-House.

N. B. An Assortment of yellow and white stone Ware, blue and white china Cups and Saucers, a few Bags of Cotton, Men's beaver, beaverett, castor and felt hats, black and white whimsey Caps, with Cords for Children, English Loaf-Sugar, 6d. Nails, Bar-Iron, Cinnamon, Mace, &c. &c.

TAKEN up by John Wilson of Cambridge, a dark sorrel Mare, with a white Strip in her Face, her hind Feet white, about 6 Years old. The Owner may have her again, paying the Charges of advertising and keeping the same.

Cambridge, September 25. 1775.

ALL Persons having Demands against the Estate of JEREMIAH LEE, late of Marblehead, in the County of Essex, Esquire, deceased, are desired to bring in their Accounts to MARTHA LEE and JOSEPH LEE of Marblehead, or NATHANIEL TRACY of Newbury-Port, Administratrix and Administrators of said Estate, or to their Attorney, Mr. STEPHEN SEWALL, now residing in Marblehead. All Persons indebted to the Estate are desired to make speedy Payment to the Administratrix and Administrators, or to their Attorney.

Marblehead, July 1, 1775. (3 m)

THERE is just opened and ready for Sale, at BICKER's Store, in Cambridge, a Variety of English Goods, which will be sold as cheap as possibly can be afforded. The Trouble he has been at in procuring the Articles, joined with the Expence of Conveyance, renders them something higher than formerly, though he flatters himself every considerate Purchaser must be fully convinced that they are cheap.

Among his Assortment are the following, viz.---Plus, green, buff and claret coloured Broad-Cloths, Lambskins, Bearskins, Ratteens, Coatings, Baizes, Duffils, Kerseys, Serges, Velvet and Velveretts, spotted Velvets, Goldstoys, a fine Assortment of 3-4, 7-8 and yard-wide Mantua and Checks, Women Hollands, Bandana Pieces of most Colours, printed and cotton Hose, Handkerchiefs of most Kinds, Shalloons, Tammies, Dowlas, Diapers, Ruffia Linens, Tapes, Ribbons, Qualities, Twist, Sewing Silks, Buttons, Buckram, Threads, silver plated shoe Buckles, with a Variety of other Articles.

N. B. A few very neat Hangers, Epolatts, and Bands for Hats.

STRAYED from Elijah Livermore, of Waltham, about the latter End of June, six Wether, and three Ewe SHEEP, chiefly fettered with wooden Fetters, with their off Ears cropt. And I promise a handsome Reward for the Information of said Sheep. ELIJAH LIVERMORE.

READY Cash for Hog's BRISTLES, by CORNELIUS COOPER, Brush-Maker, on the West Side of the Great Bridge, Providence, who makes and sells all Sorts of BRUSHES, Wholesale and Retail. He hopes the Farmers and others, who have any Hogs to kill this Fall, will be careful in saving their Bristles, that he may be enabled to carry on his Business. As he is the first he hopes to meet with Encouragement from the Public in general; he likewise makes and sells Spit Blacking Ball, for Shoes and Boots, well calculated to preserve the Leather, and give a good Gloss.

N. B. He wants a smart active Lad, as an Apprentice. (6w.

THESE may certify the Public, that one of the Soldiers belonging to the Army, hath brought home two silk Jackets, very valuable, (now taken by the Committee of Inspection in order to advertise.) Whoever is the Owner that can describe said Jackets, and will send by the Post, shall have them sent down.

By Order of the Committee,
Province of New-Hampshire, MOODY MORS, Clerk.
Salem, August 5, 1775.

LOST by me the Subscriber, on the Evening of the 20th of September instant, between Winter-Hill in Charlestown, and Mr. Monroe's Tavern in Lexington, a Devonshire Kersey great Coat, of a scarlet cloth colour, had whitish colour'd basket Buttons, but most chiefly lost off. Whoever hath taken up said Coat and will convey it to Capt. Josiah Crosby, in Col. Reed's Regiment, on Winter-Hill, or give Information where said Coat may be had, shall have eight Shillings Reward, paid by
September 28, 1775. JOSEPH BUTTERFIELD.

TAKEN through Mistake, a grey mare, about 14 Hands high, from Cambridge, near Fort No. 2; and left in her Room a grey Mare, with a white Spot on her Nose, and a dark Print of a Bread Plate on her Breast. Whoever will bring the missing Mare to Mr. Jones's Tavern in Cambridge, shall have a handsome Reward. And the Owner of the Mare that was left, by applying to Mr. Jones, may have her again.

CYRUS BALDWIN

ACQUAINTS all those who have Concerns with him that he resides at the House of Mr. James Baldwin, in Woburn; and earnestly requests that they would not be unmindful of him.

STRAYED or stolen from Leehmere's Point, at Fort No. 3, a brown Mare, five Years old, about 13 Hands high, branded with the Letter S on the left Shoulder, paces and trots. Whoever takes up said Mare, and returns her to the said Fort, shall have Three Dollars Reward, and all necessary Charges paid, by JASON WARREN.

At a Meeting of the Committee of Safety for the Town of Thetford, August 25, 1775.

WHEREAS Complaint has been made against Thomas Sumner, Esq; of said Thetford, in the County of Gloucester and Colony of New-York, by a Number of the Inhabitants of the Town of Thetford, setting forth the Conduct of the said Sumner in various Instances for some Months past, to be inimical to the just Rights and Privileges of his Countrymen; the Committee of Correspondence in fix of the adjacent Towns, being requested, gave their Attendance; who upon Examination of the Evidences in Support of said Complaint, are unanimously of Opinion the Articles charged in said Complaint are fully proved, and that he ought to be dealt with relative thereto, agreeable to the Resolves of the Continental Congress, towards Enemies of this Country, all which they submitted to the Determination of the Committee of said Thetford, whom they esteemed the proper Judges to determine the Matter, &c.

The Committee of Thetford unanimously concur with the Advice of the above-mentioned Committee, and recommend that the said Sumner's Name be published in the Cambridge and New-York Gazettes, as a Person inimical to the Liberties of America.

ISRAEL SMITH, Clerk of the Committee of said Thetford.

N. B. It is further recommended to all the good People of this Town, County and Colony, not to have any commercial Connection with the said Sumner, but to treat him with that Contempt he deserves.

A PIECE is soon to be put in the Press, which was prepared some little Time before Concord Fight, the printing of it was postponed by the Tumult of the Times, and the Multiplicity of Business which immediately after rushed in upon the Printers. It is wrote with a Design to point out the erroneous Nature and dangerous Tendency of a certain antisingular, antinomian and antichristian Scheme of Religion (or rather Irreligion) advanced of late in divers Places in this Colony, and more especially at *Glocester*, in the County of *Essex*, by a certain *Stranger*, who calls himself JOHN MURRAY*; by Means whereof he has caused Divisions, Separations and Confusions in some Parts among professing Christians, and much Grief to the Godly.—This Piece is in a Letter to a certain Person who has unhappily imbibed that Scheme, in Hopes of reclaiming him; but made public in Hopes of reclaiming others also, and of confirming Christians in the contrary Truths, and to give Warning unto beware of false Teachers.

To which is added, the late Rev. Mr. SAMUEL CHANDLER'S DYING TESTIMONY against the erroneous Tenets of the said Mr. John Murray, as printed in the Essex Gazette, Feb. 24, 1770.

By JOHN CLEAVELAND, A. M. and Pastor of the Second Church of Christ in Ipswich.

The Price to Subscribers will not exceed Nine Pence.—Subscriptions are taken in by the Printers hereof.

* Not the Rev. John Murray of Boothbay.

John Andrew, *Goldsmith*,

Newly opposite the Sign of the Anchor, in CAMBRIDGE,

MAKES and Sells all Sorts of Goldsmiths Work, cheap for Cash.

N. B. Cash given by said Andrew for old Silver and Gold, at his Shop in Cambridge, and at the Sign of the Gold Cup in Salem.

LOST, or stolen from the Subscriber, on the 4th Instant, now lying on Prospect-Hill, and belonging to Capt. James Chambers's Company of Riflemen, a thin face silver WATCH, the Maker's Name Wm. Rowson, London, the Number forgot, but somewhat above 1300, with a spotted tortoise and white silk Chain to it, and a steel Key, likewise a set Iron Seal, set in Brass. Whoever procures said Watch, so that the Owner may have it again, shall have two Dollars Reward, paid by
September, 1775. JOHN STAFFORD.

LOST between Medford and Cambridge, the upper Part of a Prospect Glass. Whoever has taken it up and will leave it at Col. Glover's Quarters, near Mr. Snow's Town in Cambridge, shall receive one Dollar Reward.

Cambridge, October 11, 1775.

TAKEN up near Winnisimit Ferry, a Pocket-Book, with some Money and Accounts. The Owner may have the same paying Charges, by applying to PAUL DODGE, at Chelsea.

LOST, between the Commissary-General's Store and the Bridge in Cambridge, a double leather Pocket-Book, lined with striped Linen Cloth, containing five twenty dollar Connecticut Bills, and a Memorandum, with several Notes of Hand.—Whoever returns the same to me the Subscriber, or to Mr. Daniel Brown, at the Commissary-General's Store, shall receive two Dollars Reward. CHARLES WILLIAMS.

Cambridge, 9th October, 1775.

STRAYED or stolen from the Subscriber at Winter-Hill, on the 27th of September last, a dark bay Horse about 14 Hands high, with a bob'd Main, one white hind Foot, his Legs, Tail and Main almost black, paces and trots, but inclines most to his Pace, and travels very easy. As the Horse is supposed to have been stolen, any Person who will apprehend the Thief and secure the Horse for the Owner, shall have Twenty Dollars Reward, and all reasonable Charges paid. If the Horse only can be secured, a good Reward, with all Charges, shall be paid by
October 7, 1775. JOHN SULLIVAN.

THOSE that are indebted to the Estate of WILLIAM WHITE, Esq; late of Boston, deceased, are again desired to pay the same to PHILLIPS WHITE, of Southampton in the Province of New-Hampshire. He hereby gives Notice, that he intends to be at Menotomy, near Cambridge, the 14th and 15th Days of November next, at the House of Mr. Benjamin Cooper, Innholder, where it may be convenient for many of said Debtors to attend.

Take said to the highest Bidder, on the 16th Day of said March, at 4 o'Clock, Afternoon, at the House of Capt. William Greenleaf, Innholder in Haverhill,---Two Pieces of Land in said Town. Said Land belongs to the above said Estate. Conditions of Sale to be seen at the Time and Place of Sale. October 9th, 1775.

STRAYED or stolen out of the Pasture of Mr. Stephen Wait of Malden, last Monday Night, a bay Mare, 14 Hands high, paces chiefly, a little gall'd on the near Side under the Saddle, and somewhat chafed with a crab Bridle, and has a long Tail and Mane, almost black, one hind Foot white, no common spry going Mare. Whoever will take up said Mare, and convey her to said Wait, or to Mr. Keith's Tavern in Malden, or to Major Fuller's in Newton, shall have Six Dollars Reward, and all necessary Charges paid, by SAMUEL LILLIE.

Cambridge, September 28, 1775.

STRAYED or stolen from Lechmere's Point, 4 or 5 Days ago, a black Horse, about 15 Hands high, 12 Years old, trots chiefly, has a small Gaul on the right Side of his Back, has new Shoes on his fore Feet, and old ones behind.—Whoever will inform the Subscriber, Lieutenant in General Putnam's Regiment, where said Horse may be found, so that he may have him again, shall have Two Dollars Reward, and all necessary Charges paid. WILLIAM LYON.

* Battle at Bunker hill, see pa. 754. ‖ See index, under Army British. & See indexes, under Men of War ¶ See index, under Army of the United States. (†) See indexes, under John Wilkes. ☞ See indexes, under Town Counties, Representatives, Assembly, Congress Continental, & Provincial, resolves, rising of the Country. ‡ Army of the United Colonies. ∨ See Our rights, pa. 1090, 1, 2, 3. ∧ See index, under Letters ——— or Rebellion, under